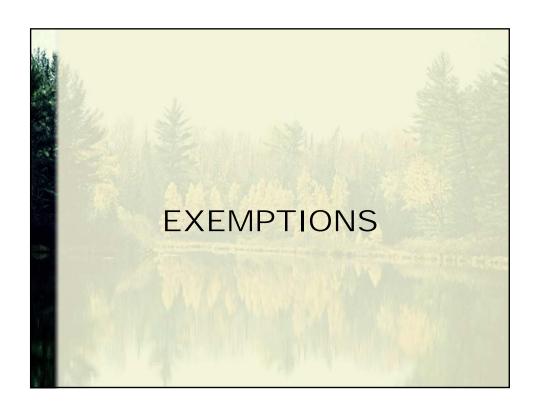


Public Rights set by common law over time

- Fishing
- Hunting
- Fish & wildlife habitat
- Commercial navigation
- Water recreation & boating
- Natural scenic beauty
- Water quality & quantity

Changes at the Water's Edge Thousands of changes each year Changes are permanent Consequences accumulate Impacts can be avoided

NEW STRUCTURE • Exemptions • Statewide General Permits • Individual Permits



EXEMPTION

What It Means

- No permit required
- No required notice to DNR

What You Need to Know

- Standards apply Project specifications in statute, from existing common law and new rules
- Some sites excluded Sites specified in statute, others by rules
- Recall possibility Possible permit in lieu of exemption for significant impacts

Exemptions available* for...

- Replace riprap 100 feet or less on lakes
- Repair riprap 300 feet or less on lakes
- Biological shore erosion control structure
- Intake/outfall less than 6 ft/25% channel width
- Boat shelter, hoist or lift
- Replace 24 inch culvert
- Dredging with hand-held device
- Piers, boat lifts
- Other seasonal structures identified by rule
- Some deposits or dredging for exempt structures

* Need to meet statute and rule standards and no significant adverse impact to public rights

No Exemptions In Some Waters

- Areas of special natural resource interest
- Public rights features ineligible locations for select exemptions

Searchable list at
Waterway & Wetland Permits web page.

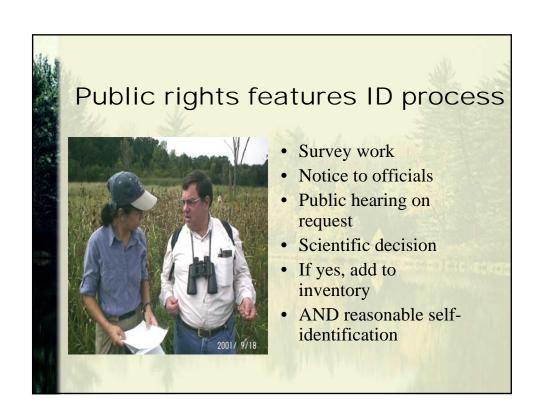
Areas of Special Natural Resource Interest

- Outstanding or Exceptional Resource Waters
- State Natural Areas
- Trout streams
- Waters with endangered, threatened, special concern or unique ecological communities
- State-tribal designated wild rice waters
- Federal or state wild and scenic rivers
- Waters in ecologically significant Great Lakes coastal wetlands

Public Rights Features Physical features indicating...

- Fish & wildlife habitat
- Navigation patterns
- Natural scenic beauty
- Water quality & quantity



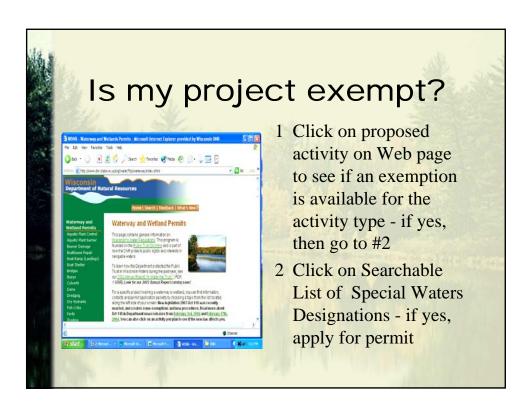


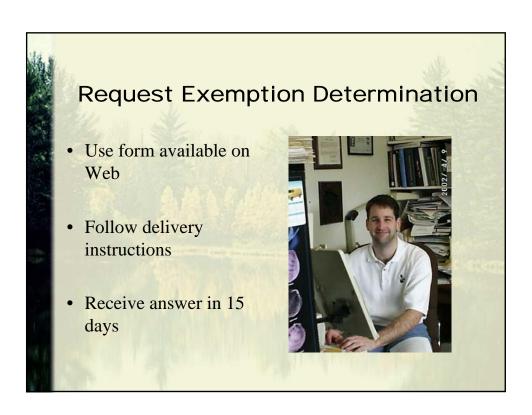


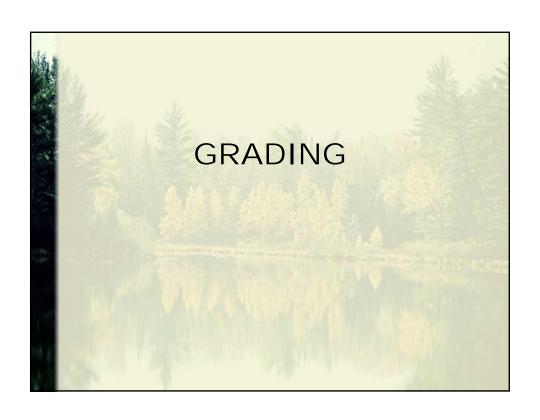
Permit in Lieu of Exemption

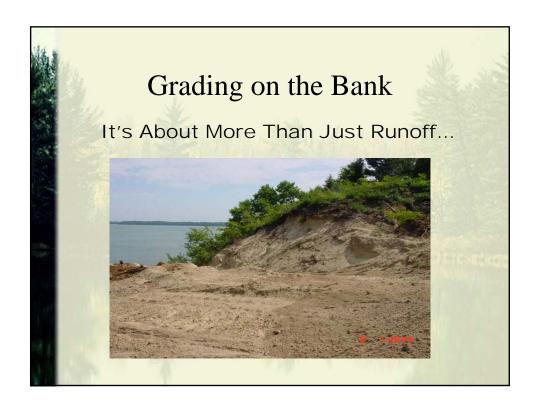
General or Individual Permit may be required for an exempt-category activity if:

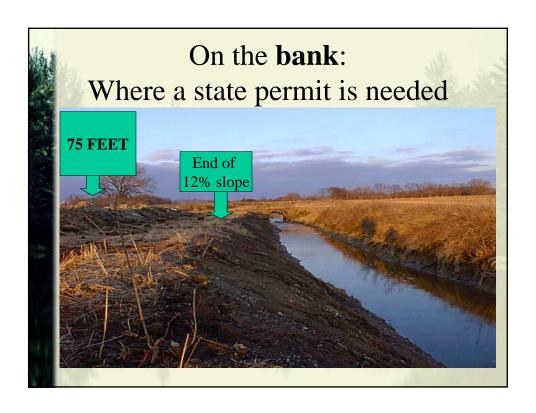
- Site visit and investigation
- Determination that conditions specific to the site require restrictions on the activity in order to prevent the following:
 - (a) Significant adverse impacts to the public rights and interests
 - (b) Environmental pollution, as defined in s.299.01(4)
 - (c) Material injury to the riparian rights of any riparian owner.

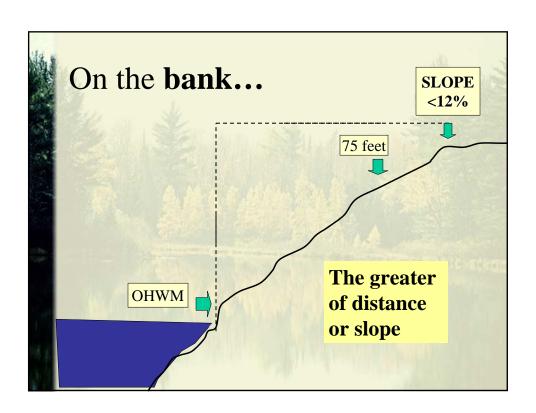


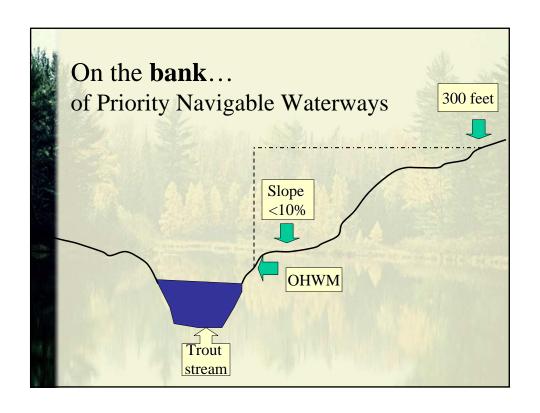












Priority Navigable Waterways

- Areas of special natural resource interest
- Lakes less than 50 acres in size
- Tribs and rivers connecting waters with self-sustaining lake sturgeon populations
- Waters with self-sustaining walleye populations in ceded territories
- Waters with self-sustaining musky populations
- Perennial tributaries to trout streams



GENERAL PERMITS

How they work...

- Person notifies DNR at least 30 days before
- Provides information allowing DNR to determine whether the activity is authorized by GP (new form and checklists)
- DNR has 30 days to request missing info
- After complete application, DNR has 30 days to determine whether the activity is authorized by GP

GENERAL PERMITS*

- Repair or replace non-exempt riprap
- Non-exempt biological shore erosion control
- New riprap
- Replace existing permitted seawall
- Dry hydrant
- Culvert on waterways less than 35 feet wide
- Clear span bridge
- Some dredging
- Some connected waterways
- Some grading

* Projects meeting design, construction or location standards are authorized



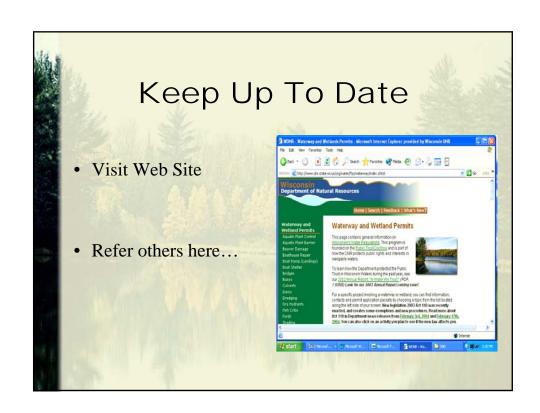
INDIVIDUAL PERMITS

Individual permits required when:

- 1. No exemption or general permit applies
- 2. Applicant requests one in lieu of a general permit

Individual Permit Process

- Review for completeness within 30 days of application receipt
- Notice of Complete Application (rather than Notice of Application)
- 30-day comment period
- Opportunity for informational hearing
- Final decision 30 days from close of comment and informational hearing







State Permitting + Local Zoning



- State decision is predictable
- Local governments can and do conduct some trust duties
- Marathon and Washington Counties

Stormwater Local Program Option Local government gives coverage under state general permits

- Ordinance complying with state regs
- Public information program
- Screen for rare species, wetlands, historic sites
- Keep records
- Report annually
- Annual fee



